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Carolina Observer.

VOL. X.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 8, 1827. [NO. 509.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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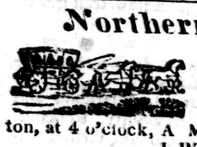
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart.
H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*
March 1. 8-tf.

Northern Mail Stage.



THE STAGE will leave Milton Ferry EVERY day for Georgetown, at 6 o'clock, A. M. & Georgetown for Charleston, at 4 o'clock, A M., commencing *This Day.*
J. W. JEANNERETT, *Proprietor.*
Charleston, Feb. 16. 8-3w.

Visitors to New York

ARE respectfully invited to view the splendid Shew Rooms of the *NEW YORK FANCY HARDWARE FACTORY*, No 70, *Maiden Lane*, where elegant specimens of Gold, Gilt, Plated, Brass, Japanned and Block Tin WARES may be seen.—Gilt and Plated Buttons made to any pattern, at short notice. Also, a variety of Articles, suited to the Southern trade. JOHN EARL.
R, W. WINTHROP, *Agent.*
New York, February 19, 1827. 8-13w.

Wholesale Hardware Store,

No. 103, PEARL STREET,
Two Doors below Old Slip, New York.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their Spring supply of Goods. Their assortment comprizes nearly every article in the line, which they will sell at the lowest market prices.

They have on hand,

Shoe Pincers and Nippers; Plyers; carpenters', lath, shoemakers' and saddlers' Hammers; coopers' & carpenters' Compasses; corn Mills; common iron post, Dutch box and American patent coffee Mills; bench and hand Vices; bright thumb and japan'd Norfolk Latches; lifting Handles; nail and spike Gimblets; Sickles; square and round jawed spring rat Traps; warfle Irons; welded and rivetted table Hinges, H and HL Hinges, pew Hinges, chest Hinges, cast butt Hinges; flat and round Bolts; wood Screws; iron & steel knitting Pins; wire mouse Traps; grid Irons; screwed and rivetted iron Candlesticks; pod and screw Augers; Steelyards; single and double hand screw Plates; scale Beams; knob Latches; bed Screws; bellows' Pipes; Axes; carpenters' and coopers' Adzes; mincing Knives; Trowels; Hoes; Chissels and Gouges; plane Irons; drawing Knives; Saws of all Kinds; Files and Rasps; composition tea Kettles and sauce Pans; Ladles; brass Kettles; tea Bells; curry Combs; English and American Scythes; straw Knives; Slates; Inkstands; Awls; shoe Tacks; coach Wrenches; stump Joints; Whitewash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, furniture, clothes' and dusting Brushes; cut and wrought Tacks; brass and iron head Shovels and Tongs; iron Wire; iron Braces, and Scotch Braces & Bitts; centre Bitts; tap Borers; iron Weights; sad Irons, toy Irons; Pins and Needles; fish Hooks; Snuffers and snuffer Trays; bread Baskets; tea Pots; tea Trays and Waiters; gun Flints; oil Stones; gun Locks; powder Flasks; shot Bags; whip Thongs; ivory Combs; commode Knobs and Rings; curtain Pins; Escutcheons; bed Caps; brass Nails; glass commode Knobs; brass Cocks; tea Caddies; window Pullies; Anvils and Vices: trace Chains; sand Paper; bed Keys; British and American Inkpowder; dog Chains; Spectacles; ivory and box Rules; slate and lead Pencils; brass bracket and chamber Candlesticks: bone, cut and vest Moulds: suspender Buttons; gilt, yellow metal and white metal coat and vest Buttons: pearl Buttons: steel tobacco Boxes: curtain Rings: japanned Lamps: cap Wire: iron, tutania, Britannia and plated table and tea Spoons: cork Screws: hair and tooth Brushes: Beads: French and Dutch snuff Boxes: iron and brass Knockers, joiners' Squares: spoke Shaves: Spurs: brass thumb Latches: pocket Books: Glue: knob, mortice, closet, chest, cupboard, pad, trunk and till Locks: Spades and Shovels, 18 to 28 inch: halter Chains: Blacking: pocket, dressing, and coarse and fine horn Combs: tailors' and womens' Thimbles: tenter Hooks: patent metal Cocks: razor Straps: Marbles: horse Cards: cotton & wool Cards: trace and leading line Rope: bed and clothes Lines: copper tea Kettles, brass Butts.

CUTLERY.—Real stag, fancy forbuck, horn tip and white bone table and desert Knives and Forks, and Carvers: table and butchers' Steels: butchers', bread and shoe Knives: a great variety of pen, pocket and two blade Knives: sportsmen's piece Knives: spearpoint, razor blade and spring back pocket Knives: sheep Shears: Scissors and razors.

They have, also, just received a large lot of *English Pattern Cards of Fine Cutlery* comprising an elegant assortment of pen, pocket, two blade & sportsmen's Knives, Scissors and Razors.

They also keep constantly on hand, a comple assortment of Cut Nails and Brads, and Wagon and Cart Boxes of the best quality, which are sold on commission at the manufacturer's prices.
FOLGER & LAMB.
New York, February 17, 1827. 8-2w.

DRAWING
On Wednesday, the 28th of April next.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

Class Numbers Combination Lottery—Nine drawn Tickets.

Highest Prize, $10,000.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	5 Prizes of	$1,000
1 Prize of	4,000	10 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	2,500	20 Prizes of	200
1 Prize of	1,564	Besides 50's, 20's, 8's	

Whole Tickets $5, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1,
For sale at
Hatcher's Lucky Office,
March 1 8-td.

Notice.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Drawing of the Oxford Academy Lottery, 3d Class, will *not* take place. Holders of Tickets are requested to return them and receive tickets of other Lotteries, or the cash. To save unnecessary trouble, they will please return them to the agent or vender from whom they were purchased.
YATES & McINTYRE, *Managers.*

Highest Prize, $10,000.

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 1.
To be drawn at Petersburg, Virginia, on the 11th of April next; ALL IN ONE DAY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	8 Prizes of	$500
1 Prize of	5,000	15 Prizes of	100
2 Prizes of	1,000	20 Prizes of	50

Besides 20's, 5's &c.
Tickets $4, *Shares in proportion, for sale at*
HATCHER'S
LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE.
☞Orders from the Country (free of postage) enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries recently drawn, will meet with the same attention as if on personal application, addressed to
C. Hatcher,
March 1. Fayetteville.

Newark Cider, Ale, &c.

10 Bbls. *superior* Newark CIDER,
5 do Albany ALE,
2 do fresh baked New York Crackers,
Fresh Figs Lemons, Filberts, &c. &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & FENN.
March 1, 1827. 8-4w.

North Carolina Legislature.

[*Mr. Potter's Speech concluded.*]

This measure is founded on the admission of our inability *at this time*, to extend the benefits of education to *all* our people, and proposes, therefore, to select from the several sections of the State such a portion of our youths as we *can* conveniently educate, and assemble them in a common college, that we may qualify them to instruct the others. Let not the plain and prudent men of the house be startled at the *name* of the institution—nothing extravagant, nothing grand in the common sense of the word, is intended. It is not proposed to instruct our young men how to decorate their bodies, to shine in drawing rooms, and prattle about literature and the sciences, but to instil into their hearts the chastest and severest principles of virtue and philosophy—to teach them, as the cardinal principle of education, that the first and most sacred obligation of a citizen is his duty to his country; and qualify them, at the same time, efficiently to perform it. All is to be conducted on the most rigid principle of economy—a farm is to be established, and plain wooden buildings constructed, as the only outward signs of the college; and, as a fundamental rule of discipline, the young men are to be divided into five classes, and in turn to be constantly engaged in agricultural labour. The existence of an institution, founded and conducted on these principles, would not be limited to its own members. It would have an exalting effect on the morality of the whole community, and strongly tend to create an enlightened tone of sentiment, and a just sense of excellence. Who can say, that such a sense now exists among us? I affirm that it does not. We are magnanimous enough in professions. We *say* we are republicans, and profess to live for virtue and for liberty; but when we come to act—when we are called upon for that true touchstone of the heart, we show at once the emptiness of these professions. Every man's experience must have satisfied him of this. I have myself had striking exemplifications of the fact. I have met with those, who were all magnanimity in professions, but real meanness in conduct—who, under an appearance of simplicity approaching to childishness, and generosity bordering upon enthusiasm, concealed a degree of guile and of selfishness, that would have augmented the address of the primal seducer. Yes, sir, the great Don Juan of Eden himself, who triumphed over the virtue of our first mother, was not more wily and more artful; and, like him, it is their greatest luxury, with insidious creepings, to wind their way into the unsuspecting heart, only to deposit their poison there, and leave it blackened, if not blasted by the contagion. I call upon you all to look around you in the world, and see if its dignities depend on virtue. Do you not every where behold villains, insensible to all the obligations of morality and patriotism, whose wealth alone secures to them the smiles and honors of the world, when, too, in the very acquisition of it they have violated not only the kindly feelings of nature and humanity, but the sternest principles of truth and justice? Yes, it matters not, though a scoundrel may have robbed his mother, his father, his brother, his friend, or his country, if he has done it in a way to screen himself from a prosecution, and save his ears, though he may basely have put into his pocket ten thousand dollars of the money of the people, for which he never rendered a single act of service, yet having secured it, he may furnish feasts, and honest men will condescend to share them. Nay, more, he may obtain a place in the Legislature of his State and there procure the passage of an act, for his own private and especial benefit—an act, bearing upon its very face a lie, and having for its object nothing more nor less than the securing a legal fee in his dishonest and "itching palm;" and yet not only escape the vengeance due to crime, but continue to legislate for the very people he has thus betrayed and dishonored. I call upon you, the guardians of the morality, as well as the rights of the people, to put your faces against these abominations; and, by adopting the system of education before you, prepare the way for exterminating these evils. The people should be instructed to respect nothing but virtue; to despise and tread upon a villain, though his limbs be arrayed in gold and fine linen.

The mere *contemplation* of such an institution as the one proposed, would strongly tend to accomplish this result. It would be a sublime and noble spectacle to see a body of young men, associated together under the sanction and patronage of their country; the direct and exclusive object of whose education, should be the attainment of excellence. It would relieve them, too, from the degrading consciousness of dependence, to know, that while they were qualifying themselves to serve their country, they could, in a course of healthful experience, produce what was necessary to sustain and support themselves. It would dignify labour, and make it respectable, not only in their eyes, but those of the community; and would thus furnish a powerful incentive to general industry. It is impossible to detail, or even to anticipate, the many advantages which might result to the country, from the agricultural department of the college. Agriculture, the most important interest of North Carolina, for we are essentially a body of farmers, would there be systematised and reduced to science; the professor of agriculture would be chosen for his knowledge of the elementary principle, as well as the practical details of the science; and, in the conduct and government of the college farm, might throw a body of new light on the subject, which would be eminently serviceable to the whole community. Next in importance to the department of agriculture, is the military professorship. It is admitted to be incompatible with the spirit of our government to keep on foot a body of mercenaries; and hence it has been laid down as one of the cardinal principles of our republican policy, that to the militia should be left the defence of our liberties. Is it not greatly important then, that they should be efficiently disciplined and instructed? Who that has attended the arrays of our militia, and witnessed their clumsy and ungraceful evolutions, but must laugh to scorn the idea of their offering effectual resistance to a disciplined foe? I am sure I do not err, when I say that ten thousand men, who had seen service—ten thousand courageous and disciplined troops, thrown upon the coast of N. Carolina, might overrun the State with fire and sword. Let not my sentiments be misunderstood. The light of heaven no where shines upon a braver or a hardier race than that of North Carolina. I do not believe them to be weaker hands, than those we represent; but the history of all time has shewn, that, in the field, the best and noblest efforts of valor are vain without discipline. If we would be wise, therefore, and act upon the lessons of the past, let us now, when it is in our power, lay the foundation of a general military education for our people. If it be desirable that they should be disciplined at all, and our policy is mainly founded upon that principle, then it is obvious they should be *well* disciplined; so that, in time of need, they may stand forth, the guardians of our liberties, our women, our children, and our firesides. Among other interesting results, *this* important one would inevitably attend the adoption of the system before you. It does not propose to make enlightened citizens of those merely, who shall be *immediately* educated under it; but, through them, to reach and instruct the great body of the people. It is to be remembered, as the condition on which their country is to undertake to educate them, that she is to have a paramount and indefeasible title to their services, for six years from the day on which their education commences; and that, after they shall have been supported and instructed for three years at the Political College, they are to be distributed through the State, at such stations as the Rector and Visiters of the college shall think proper to assign them, and there serve the other three years in disseminating among their countrymen the benefits of that education, and that discipline, which their country shall have conferred upon them. We shall thus have created for ourselves a body of instructors eminently and efficiently qualified to superintend the morality and intellect of the State, and to give a just and enlightened direction to it, and when district schools shall have been established throughout the State, the Political College can remain as a focus for the concentration of the genius of the country. It would be a nucleus, round which the sentiments and affections of the people would form—it would give life and soul to the State—it would be to her, what now she has not, a heart, equally enlivening and animating all her parts, and would soon absorb the stupid and selfish prejudices now entertained by one portion of our people against the other. The men who should be educated there, would be particularly qualified to contribute to this result. One of the principles of the measure, is to extend the aid of the State only to those who are unable to educate themselves. Taken, therefore, from the humblest grade of life, and exalted by education, they would, when they returned among their countrymen, have more authority and influence with them, than those of equal abilities but higher birth, and better fortunes than their own. It is impossible at this time to enumerate all the advantages which might result from such an institution, or even adequately to discuss the details of the measure itself. Perhaps, however, among other reasons for opposition, it may be objected to, on the ground of the smallness of the number which it proposes to educate. To this, I answer, that the sparseness of our population, diffused as it is over such an extensive space, and the condition of our fiscal concerns, forbids, at *this time*, the thought of educating *all* our people; and it is, therefore, proposed to select from among them, *such* a portion as our funds *will* enable us to educate, and qualify them to instruct the others. It may be answered, too, that if the number of young men to be educated, compared with the whole number of the State, be small, the sum to be raised by the State to support and educate them, compared with the whole amount of the funds of the State, is proportionably small. The interest of it might be raised from the property of North Carolina, and so trifling would be the portion which each man would pay, that, unless reminded of it, he scarcely would perceive it. Many gentlemen in my part of the State annually contribute a hundred times as much as their share of it would amount to, to improve the breed of game cocks and race horses. Besides, a hundred men, educated in the manner proposed, would be worth to the State more than a hundred thousand, with a mere smattering of education.

In all ages, and in all countries, we find that in difficult and dangerous emergencies, the safety of the many has depended on the few; and in a decisive crisis, a hundred such men would be worth to us far more than the "rascal counters" which we should expend upon them. They might be worth to us our liberties. Sir, would you ask for an instance of the amazing influence, which even *one* great mind, happily cultivated, and fairly developed, could exercise over the interests, the character, and the fame, even of a learned and powerful nation. None who have communed with him, ever can forget the divine spirit that breathes and burns in every line of the immortal Scottish tales. As an author, he has done more for his country, than ever man before did for his country. He has rescued Scotland from comparative obscurity and oblivion, and made her a holy, and a haunted region. Every vale of his native land has been lighted up with a ray of his genius, and her mountains and her caverns are peopled with the children of his fancy. Along his page, her chiefs and sages rise, like "spirits conjured from the vasty deep," and stand embodied there, in the eternal panoply of truth—truth [illegible] their thoughts, their deeds, their very forms, have all the warmth and freshness of life; and we hear, and see, and almost feel them, with as palpable distinctness, as if they yet "lived, and moved, and had their being." But whence the mighty power, that could thus, "as with the stroke of an enchanter's wand," call back the vanished models of past excellence, to act as monitors of living men, persuading us by their eloquence, and exciting us by their example, to the pursuit of virtue and excellence?—Whence, I say, this mighty—this magic power? The original capacity must indeed have come from heaven; but its *developement* was the fruit of *education alone.* But for the expanding and ennobling influence of education, even Scott himself,

"In life's low vale remote, had pined alone,
Then drop'd into the grave, unpitied and unknown."

In education alone, may consist the difference between his mind, and that of many a youth, now toiling at the handles of a plough, in the fields of Carolina; and the elements of as great a heart might be found beneath the tattered vest of many a helpless boy. Nay, I take it upon myself to say, that I do know a man, reared and living among us in profound obscurity, scarcely less divinely gifted than Scott himself, who, if his lot had been cast in a kindly and intellectual region, would have been the object of universal love and admiration—whose spirit, if it had been courted into expansion, and enlivened into action, would have been a blessing to his country, and an ornament to humanity; but, alas! alas! too gentle and too delicate, to meet and master the rugged storm of vulgar passions and stupid prejudices, that spirit is fast retiring within the dark and icy chambers of despair. I speak, and I could weep while I speak, of the *immortal Edwin Paschalle.* Yes, though his name be like my own, unknown to fame, yet here in the face of my country and the world, *I dare* to call him the *immortal Edwin Paschalle;* for the elements of his mind and of his heart can never dissolve; but must endure forever. Death may indeed lay low his mortal form, and remove him from a scene unworthy of his pure spirit; and when that hour shall arrive, to him bringing neither terror nor sadness, when the shaft of the dark and relentless monster shall reach and rive his sublime heart, the genius of poetry will hover o'er the spot where he reposes, and chant to the winds of the evening, "a mute, inglorious Milton, here doth rest." And will you thus permit the genius of your country to droop, and wither, and die of inanition? Will you leave the rich mine of intellectual ore, every where abounding in your State, unexplored and unwrought? Or, rather, will you not forthwith establish a moral mint, and work it up, as the only source of true wealth and happiness to the people? The University, indeed, is now open to the sons of the wealthy, where they are received and cultivated to the utmost extent of their capability of improvement; but those of the needy must gaze upon that temple of science, as did the patriarch on the land of promise, as a place they are destined never to reach. Adopt the system of education proposed to you, and it will at once remedy this hardship, and remove these unjust distinctions. Wherever a genius shall appear, with more than ordinary promise of ability to serve his family and his country, no matter how obscure his birth, how low his fortune, the fostering hand of his country will be extended to him—he will be taken under her protection, and his education provided for. Sir, I despise gasconading here and elsewhere, and it is only because I know, that were I called upon, I should be as prompt to act, as I am to speak, that I now declare to you, that such is my sense of the utility of this measure, of its vast importance to the dearest interests of my country, that if blood alone could procure its adoption, and the sacrifice of an humble individual would suffice, here in my face would I receive the axe of the executioner. At this moment, and on this spot, would I bow me down, and submit to the death-stroke of the headsman, and I should depart, with the consoling and triumphant conviction, that I had done more to exalt the character of my country, to enlarge her happiness, and perpetuate her liberties, than if I had been entrusted with the command of her citizens, and had met and vanquished her enemies in the field. But alas! for the honor and the interests of the State, such is the doating fondness with which many of us cling to the pettiest portion of power, such our extreme reluctance to incur the least liability to lose the *dear* favor of the people, that whenever we are called upon to make an appropriation of money, though it be directly and obviously for their benefit, we fix our eyes at once upon that brilliant chandelier, and begin to calculate the chances of returning next winter, to spend six or eight weeks in this fine hall, with the right to say yea and nay, on unimportant questions.

I should hope, however, that on this occasion, you would discard all selfish considerations, and resolve to act worthily of your country and yourselves. I know not how it may be with the rest of you; but, for myself, when I shall cease to live in accordance with the dictates of honor and of truth—when I shall be deterred by any consideration whatever, from the bold and honest discharge of my duty to my constituents and my country, may the execration of those [illegible] the spirit of my father, whose heart was exalted, though his station was lowly, and whose principles remained pure and unaltered, even by the foulest and most evil destiny—aye! may his spirit indignantly swoop on me from on high, and blast me with the wrath of his eternal curse. "O, Gentlemen, the time of life is short; to spend that shortness basely were too long: though life did ride upon a dial's point, still ending at the arrival of an hour."

Of the frailty and the fleetingness' of our nature, what an appalling and mournful exemplification we have just beheld. While standing up here in the presence of his country, the champion of her best and noblest institutions, in the full exertion of his divine energies, in defence of her dearest and most essential interests, the godlike Stanly faultered in his course; even his great, his mighty mind quailed and sunk beneath the mysterious power of heaven. In the arms of his weeping country he fell, who, with grief unutterable, had marked his failing, and rose with eager zeal to receive and sustain him. The fortitude with which he met the blow, the effort of his undauntable spirit, to bear his body up against the shock; the dignified and stern reluctance with which at last that *body* yielded to a power which mortals would in vain oppose, constituted the most sublime and impressive spectacle I ever beheld. May that power which thus in a moment snatched him from among us, again restore him to his deserved pre-eminence. Brief indeed is the space allotted us, either for thought or action. But few years will have passed away, and the seats we *all* now occupy, will be filled with other forms, as reckless, perhaps, and certainly as perishable as our own. Those of us whose voices shall not have been stifled by faction, or by the just and enlightened decision of our country, will have fallen beneath a sterner and a surer blow than that which silenced the eloquence of Stanly. Here, then, while we stand "upon this bank and shoal of time," let us do that, which, in after years, shall show we did not live in vain. Let us leave to the future generations of our countrymen a lasting and consoling evidence, that of the many hours of sin and tears, crowded into our mortal span, there was one in which we yielded to the suggestions of patriotism and virtue. For myself, if it were pardonable in me at this moment to indulge a selfish thought, I should say that if fame stood obedient to my will, with all her rolls and monuments before me, I would choose, as the safest and most sacred repository, that which should convey me to posterity, as the author and successful advocate of this measure.

"But if too fond and far,
These aspirations in their scope incline,
Should dull oblivion bar,
My name from out the temple, where the dead
Are honored by the nations, let it be,
And light the laurels on a loftier head;
And be the Spartan's epitaph on me,
"Sparta hath many a worthier son than he."

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Smith B1CCo
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CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the intercourse between the U. States and the British colonies.

Mr. Dickerson moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived, 25 votes to 17.

A long debate then arose on the bill, between Messrs. Smith of Md., Berrien, Woodbury, Van Buren, and Johnson of Lou. The question was finally taken on striking out the bill from the Committee of Commerce, and decided in the affirmative, 29 votes to 19.

Before the question was taken on inserting Mr. Smith's substitute, the Senate adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 26.

The general and military appropriation bills were considered and passed. The provision in the latter, for the payment of the Georgia militia claim, was agreed to, 22 to 15. A motion to strike out the appropriation of $170,000 for the continuation of the Cumberland Road was rejected, 27 votes to 15; and a motion to strike out the appropriation of $30,000 for surveys for internal improvements, was also rejected, by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Clayton, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Hayne, Macon, Randolph, Ridgely, Rowan, Sanford, Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Woodbury.—19.

Nays.—Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Benton, Bouligny, Chambers, Chase, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, of Ky. Johnston, of Lou. Kane, King, Knight, McKinley, Marks, Mills, Noble, Reed, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of Md. Thomas.—26.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Senate again took up the bill to regulate the intercourse between the U. States and the colonies of Great Britain.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Smith of Md., (which provides that, after the 31st day of December next, no other or higher duties shall be levied upon British vessels and goods, entering ports of the U. States from the colonies, than upon vessels of the U. S. with the like goods &c.) it was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Bouligny, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Hayne, Hendricks, Johnson of Ken. Johnston, of Lou., King, Knight, McKinley, Macon, Marks, Randolph, Ridgely, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith of Md. Smith of S. C., Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—31.

Nays.—Messrs. Bateman, Bell, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Holmes, Robbins, Thomas—10.

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time, passed, and sent to the House.

The bill imposing additional duties on imported Woollen Goods, came up in course, when Mr. Hayne, remarking that it was obvious this bill could not be acted on, moved that it be laid on the table; which motion was

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Bouligny, Chambers, Clayton, Cobb, Eaton, Hayne, Johnson, of Ky. Kane, Macon, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rowan, Smith, Md. Smith, S. C. Tazewell, White -20.

Nays—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Chandler, Dickerson, Edwards, Findlay, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, Knight, Marks, Mills, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Thomas, Woodbury—20.

The votes being equally divided, the Vice President voted in the affirmative, and the bill was laid on the table.

Many bills, public and private, were passed and sent to the House; others were rejected, and others laid on the table.

Thursday, March 1.

Mr. Benton, from the Select Committee on the message of the President of the U. States, of the 5th February, in relation to the differences between the United States and Georgia, made a long report; which was read.

The report concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be, respectfully, requested to continue his exertions to obtain from the Creek Indians a relinquishment of any claim to lands within the limits of Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Hayne, 3,000 extra copies of the report were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate, 21 to 19.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Printer.

Mr. Clayton offered a resolution requiring that a majority of the members voting should be necessary to make an election. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Clayton and Holmes, and opposed by Messrs. Macon, Berrien, and Van Buren, on the ground that a joint resolution, directing the manner of the election, was still in force.

The resolution was adopted.

The ballots were then taken, and the Vice President stated that 47 ballots were received, and that 24 were necessary to a choice.

They were as follows:

For Duff Green	- -	22
Gales & Seaton	- -	21
Rowland & Greer	-	1
Seaton, without Gales	-	1
Peter Force	-	2
		—47.

So no election was made.

Mr. Eaton then offered a resolution, that, inasmuch as Duff Green had a plurality of votes, he was duly elected Printer to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Harrison asked whether this resolution would be consistent with that passed previous to the ballot.

The Chair decided that the resolution of Mr. Eaton was out of order.

Mr. Hayne said he would submit to the order of a majority of the Senate; but he considered Duff Green to have been duly elected Printer to the Senate.

Mr. Benton expressed himself to the same effect.

Mr. Eaton declared that he considered the election at an end. He should accede to the decision of the Senate; but not without protesting that, in his view, Duff Green had been elected.

A second ballot was then taken, and decided as follows:

For Duff Green	- -	23
Gales & Seaton	- -	22
Peter Force	- -	1
Thomas Ritchie	- -	1
		—47.

No election having taken place, Mr. Benton moved that the Senate decline further balloting, which motion was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Hayne, Johnson of Ky., Kane, King, McKinley, Macon, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rowan, Smith of Md, Smith of S. C., Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury. 25.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Bell, Bouligny, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston of Lou., Knight, Marks, Mills, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Thomas—22.

The Vice President announced to the Senate that he should, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, according to usage, retire from the Chair of the Senate, to allow the election of a President pro tempore.

Friday, March 2.

The resolution accompanying the report of the Select Committee on the Georgia difficulties, was taken up, and agreed to.

The Vice President then said that he rose in pursuance of the notice given yesterday, and having offered the Senators his best wishes for a safe and happy return to their homes, retired from the chair.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a President pro tempore, when the following was announced as the result of the ballot:

For Mr. Macon,	- -	25
Mr. Harrison,	- -	4
Mr Holmes,	- -	4
Mr. Smith, of Md.	-	3
Mr. Sanford,	- -	2
Mr. Van Buren,	- -	1
Mr. Chase,	- -	1

Mr. Macon being duly elected, was conducted to the chair, and made his acknowledgements for the honor conferred on him.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

The President of the U. S. transmitted to the House the annual statement of the Director of the Mint, from which it appears, that the coinage within the year 1826 amounted to $2,110,679 25. The deposites of gold were less in 1826 than in 1825, by $64,000. Of the gold bullion deposited, nearly $20,000 worth was from North Carolina; exceeding, by about $3,000, the amount deposited in 1825, and, by nearly $9,000, that of any previous year, from that State.

Monday, Feb. 26.

The Speaker presented memorials from citizens of Randolph county, in North Carolina, and from Cincinnati, in Ohio, in favor of the colonization of free negroes in Africa.—Referred.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The House continued in session until 11 [illegible] variety of bills and resolutions, [illegible] bill to regulate the trade with the British colonies, which occasioned much debate.

Friday, March 2.

On motion of Mr. Tomlinson, all the orders which preceded the Colonial bill, were dispensed with; and the House took up the bill as received from the Senate.

Mr. Tomlinson moved an amendment to the third section. [The effect of the amendment moved by Mr. T. was to revive, after the 31st day of December next, the restrictive acts of April 18th, 1818, and May 15th, 1820, in case no arrangement should be made between the two Governments in relation to the Colonial Intercourse, before that day. It will be recollected that the acts of 1818 and 1820, instituted the measures on the part of the American Government, which induced Great Britain, in the year 1822, to open her colonial ports to vessels of the United States. The amendment also proposed to repeal the act of the 1st March, 1823.]

On this bill and amendment a debate of some extent arose; in which Messrs. Tomlinson, Forsyth, Webster, Buchanan, Cambreleng, Archer, Wurts, Bryan, Hamilton, and Reed engaged. When, the question being taken, the amendment was agreed to—Ayes 80, Noes 56.

The President communicated the letter and orders of Gov. Troup, [published in the last Observer,] which were referred to the Select Committee on the subject.

Washington, March 3.

The Senate continued in session until after 2 o'clock, and the House of Representatives until near 3 this morning, having previously suspended the rule which forbade the passage of any bill on the last day of the Session. The consequence was, that several bills were deferred until to-day for final decision. Amongst them is the Colonial Trade Bill, which, from the decision of one House to adhere to its amendment, and the probability that the other will not yield, leaves little doubt of the failure of the bill. We shall be happy, however, to find ourselves mistaken.

Yorkville, S. C. Feb. 24.

Culture of the vine.—We have repeatedly gave it as our opinion that the staple commodity of this section of country will be changed for other products in lieu of Cotton. The reduction in the price of Cotton, and there being no great prospect of the Market increasing to any great extent, even for years, will undoubtedly induce our Planters to substitute other articles.

We are pleased to find, that Colonel Clendinen of this place, is preparing a Vineyard, and has already obtained cuttings for planting. Others in our District will no doubt follow his example.

Just received and for Sale by

L. FITZHARRIS:

MOLASSES, brown Sugar, Mulletts, Brandy, Shoes, Shrub, Lime Juice, Lemon Syrup, &c.

March 1. 8-tf.

FOREIGN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Norfolk, February 26.

By the ship Richmond, Capt. Crabtree, arrived in Hampton Roads from Liverpool, in 37 days passage, Mr. Lyford has received Liverpool papers to the 17th of January.

The most prominent item of intelligence by this arrival is the *Death of the Duke of York*, who paid the debt of nature on Friday evening the 5th of January, at 20 minutes past 9, at the house of the Duke of Rutland, aged 64. His remains were to be interred in the royal mausoleum at Windsor, on the 20th of January, and preparations were making to pay the utmost possible respect to them. The papers are lavish in their eulogiums on the character of the Duke, without, however, overlooking the dark side of it. In one of them is a memoir of the deceased, extracted from the Edinburgh Weekly Journal, evidently written by Sir Walter Scott, in which the writer's penchant for royalty rather got the better of the reproving spirit of the moralist. It is, however much less tinctured with partiality than it would probably have been if written by any other individual equally strong in his attachment to tory principles. One cannot but smile at such a sentence as this—"The religion of the Duke of York was sincere"—on coupling it with the lamentable acknowledgements which shortly follow, of his unconquerable passion for the turf, for deep play, and—for Mrs. Clarke!

Lord Wellington, it was understood, would succeed the Duke of York as Commander in Chief of the army.

GREECE—*Important.*—The following is extracted from the London Times: "There is at length good ground for congratulating Europe on the adoption of a final and decisive measure on behalf of Greece by the three great Powers of Great Britain, France and Russia. The Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg had, some time ago, transmitted their *ultimatum* to Turkey on this subject. The Court of the Tuilleries has acceded to the policy of its allies within the last fortnight, and resistance by Turkey to their joint demands is wholly out of the question. The point insisted on amounts to nothing less than a full recognition by the Porte of the absolute and entire independence of the Greek nation, which recognition is to be officially communicated to the parties requiring it by a given day; failing which the ambassadors of the allied Christian Courts are, on that same day, simultaneously to quit Constantinople. Consuls were, at the expiration of the *ultimatum*, to be sent to Greece from England, France and Russia."

Of the affairs in the Peninsula the following extracts furnish the latest intelligence:

London, Jan. 15.

People in the City look with much anxiety to the movements of the Spanish army towards Portugal, and infer from the fact of means of equipping [illegible] received the powerful supporter behind the curtain.

The relations with America, too, are objects of solicitude; and the orders understood to have been given to despatch five sail of the line and three frigates to the West Indies, have added to, rather than decreased this feeling.

The news from the Peninsula is still of a conflicting uncertain character. Mr. Lamb had not quitted Madrid on the 2d ult.; but letters of that date state (according to the *Quotidienne*) that the Spanish Government, without being alarmed at the threats of England, is actively preparing the means of defence, in order, "that if the British Cabinet should proceed to acts of aggression, Spain may not be taken unprovided." Troops are proceeding in all directions to the frontiers of Portugal, and several parks of artillery, it is said, have taken the same direction.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

Spain and Portugal.—The *Memorial Borlas* announces, from an official despatch arrived at Zamora on the 23d of December, that, on the 20th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the fortress of Almedia, the most important place in Portugal, had surrendered to the Portuguese Royalists. The garrison, 1000 strong, proclaimed the Infant Don Miguel, King, swearing to maintain his title to the death.

The same letter states, that the fermentation in the country, the hatred of the Constitution, and of the English, acquired more and more consistency every day.

A Regency to act for Don Miguel had been established at Lamego—the Marquis of Chaves, President.

(From a morning paper.)

"Now I know that I am dying," were the last words uttered by the Duke of York.—Throughout his long illness, notwithstanding the serious nature of his disease, the severe suffering he underwent, and the rapid wasting away of his person, he never seemed to have the least idea that his illness would terminate fatally, until the morning of the day on which he died. He did not relinquish his habits of business until a very few days before his death, but continued to receive the official report of his Secretaries, as punctually as when he attended at his office in the Horse Guards, and all his remarks showed that he fully expected to recover: But early on the morning of that day which was to terminate his existence in this world, he beckoned his immediate attendants (Sir Herbert Taylor and Col. Stevenson, we believe) to the side of his couch and faintly said, "Now I know that I am dying!" and he never spoke again.

There have been now only ten Dukes of York since the creation of that title. Three of them have succeeded to the crown—namely, Henry VIII, Charles I, and James II. One of these was beheaded; another was driven from the throne; another execrated in history as the worst of tyrants. Another Duke was killed in battle, another was beheaded (Richard Plantagenet,) and one was cruelly murdered. The title may be regarded, therefore, as associated with unfortunate successions.

From the Liverpol Courier.

UNITED STATES.—The Message of the President has given rise to some speculations upon the probability of a rupture. We see in it a disposition to carry commercial advantages rather farther than a perfect reciprocity will sanction; a wish to drive somewhat of an overreaching, as well as a hard bargain, in the question of colonial intercourse; but the point of right is too obvious for the people of the United States to be deceived in, and nothing will, we trust, interrupt the fair and just termination of the points under discussion.

The most unexpected and extraordinary passage in the President's Message is that relative to the late emperor Alexander of Russia, who is extolled to the skies. The panegyric of a despot by the President of a really free government, was, we presume, "all in the way of business," and with an eye to the "main chance." On no other principle can we comprehend this eulogium upon the greatest tyrant of Europe, the father of the Holy Alliance, and the enemy of the representative system, which is the pride and glory of his panegyrist.

We cannot take leave of this subject without expressing a fervent hope that the report respecting the intention of our Ministers to take possession of Cuba, may be wholly unfounded. If they should hazard a war with America by such a provocation, they would in our opinion, deserve to lose their places, and their heads into the bargain. The best position for Cuba with relation to both parties, as well as to the island itself, would be that of an independent government.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Monday, January 15.

Our market has remained, throughout the week, exceedingly languid, the total contracts, by private treaty, not having exceeded 4,570 bags, and mostly at a decline of 1 8 per lb — The public sales, on Friday, also went off very heavily. On Saturday there was more animation in the demand for Cotton than during the former part of the week, the sales for that day amounting to 1,500 bags to the trade, the prices of Friday. To-day there has likewise been a steady demand; sales, 1,200 bags to the trade, at last week's prices. Nothing done on speculation or for export. The business has been chiefly in the American descriptions.

Norfolk, February 28.

London papers to the 15th January were yesterday received at the Commercial Reading Room, by the ship Tally-Ho, Capt. Fisher: though no later than the dates by the Richmond, they are more copious in their details of the intelligence from the Peninsula and the Continent. These details are principally through the French papers, and in relation to the affairs of Spain and Portugal, they go as far as to leave very little doubt of a determination on the part of the former to enter boldly into the contest pending in Portugal, against the Constitutional Government, maugre the remonstrances and threats of England. The English journals, too, be not be adjusted so easily, that matters will was at first expected. The Public Ledger, in an article which we have copied, states, that Spain has an army of 43,000 men on the frontiers of Portugal, besides 45,000 militia. It does not appear that Spain has had any assurance of support from abroad, to enable her to defray the expense of this formidable military array; but it is certain that her priests have wealth enough for the purpose; and as it will be a war of their own, for the maintenance of their supremacy against the enlightening influence of the Portuguese Constitution, they will not give up the contest until one or the other is put down. Should the arms of the Regency prevail over the rebels, there is now very little doubt that this Spanish army will invade Portugal: which will be the signal for the British army to commence operations.

By an article from the Paris Quotidienne, a paper said to be devoted to the monks and jesuits, it appears that the Portuguese rebels are in considerable force. In the north, the Marquis of Chaves has 10,000 troops, besides 18 or 20,000 guerillas, and in the east there were 3000 infantry and 600 cavalry under Magessi. They were said to be advancing on the 15th of December towards Lisbon.—*Herald.*

FROM KEY WEST.

Charleston, February 26.

From Key West.—By the U. S. Revenue shooner Marion, capt. Doane, arrived yesterday, in 3 days from Key West, we have late intelligence from that place. From the account furnished by capt. D. we learn that the position taken by Commodore Porter at Key West, is as much a matter of choice as it has been supposed to be of necessity. On the 13th February, the Commodore put to sea with his whole squadron, consisting of a frigate of 40 guns, two brigs, one of 18 and one of 20 guns, and a schooner of 5. The enemy's squadron off the port consisted of two frigates, of the first class, and one brig of 20 guns. The Mexican squadron had to beat up against a strong wind and tide to cross the reef and reach the enemy, and when it succeeded in coming within five miles of the enemy, he set all sail and was soon out of sight: night coming on and the passage of the reef being difficult in the dark, the squadron returned to its former anchorage. So much for capture and blockade.

Com. Porter had issued a general order, that in honor of the birth day of Washington, every vessel under his command, should, at the usual hour, hoist, in addition to the Mexican flag, the colours of the United States of America, at the foretop-gallant-mast head, and at 12 o'clock they should each fire a salute of 21 guns.

List of Prizes taken by Com. Porter.—Brigs Hercules Gaditano; Neustra S. nora del Carmen: schrs. Dichosa, Carmen, Matilda, Buen Viage, Monteneza, and three small vessels destroyed.

A list of Causes decided at December Term, 1826, of the Supreme Court of N. C.

William Falls and others *v.* Hugh Torrance and James Kerr, Admrs. from Iredell. In Equity. Decree according to the Report of the Clerk and Master of Iredell, except as to the interest on the hire and profits of negroes, which question is reserved for farther consideration.

Pilgrim L. Williams *v.* Micajah Ricks and others, from Nash. In Equity. Bill dismissed without costs.

Micajah Ricks *v.* Executors and Legatees of Roland Williams, from Nash. In Equity. Interlocutory order of the Court below reversed. Referred to the Master to take an account.

William Bryan and others *v.* the Executors and Trustees of Moses Griffin, from Johnston. In Equity. *Curia advisare vult.*

William Croom, Executor of Bryan Whitfield, *v.* William Herring and Wife, and others, legatees, from Lenoir. In Equity. Order of reference renewed, by adding the Clerk of this Court, to the Commissioner chosen by the parties.

Robert H. Wynne and wife *v.* Peyton R. Tunstall, from Halifax. In Equity. Decree for the complainants.

Leroy Stowe *v.* the heirs and devisees of Nathan Ford, dec'd, from Lincoln. The interlocutory order of this Court ordering a partition of the lands reserved, and the cause remanded to the Superior Court of Lincoln, with instructions to make partition.

Fanny Simms and Saml. Allen *v.* Creswell Key and others, from Rockingham. In Equity. Decree according to report.

Joseph Davidson, Treasurer of Public Buildings *v.* George Robinson, appt. from Iredell.—Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

William Drew, Attorney General, and others *v.* Theophilus Hunter, from Wake. In Equity. Injunction made perpetual with costs.

Sarah Green *v.* William Croom, Guardian, and William Branton, from Greene. In Equity. Remanded to the Court below, with leave to take farther testimony.

Elum M. Johnson *v.* Charles Carson, appellant, from Buncombe. Judgment of the Superior Court arrested.

Governor, to the use of County Trustee *v.* William Barr and others, from Stokes. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

State Bank of North Carolina *v.* Henry Hunter's Executors and others, appts. from Edgecombe. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

Doe on Demise of F. Taylor and others *v.* Mary Saunders, appt. from Onslow. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

John Morehead *v.* Eustace Hunt and others—and same *v.* same—from Rockingham. In Equity. Injunction made perpetual, and contract set aside upon the complainant's reconveying the Lot in dispute, by deed of conveyance, to be approved of by the master of this Court.

William Hughes *v.* Eustace Hunt and others, from Rockingham In Equity. Injunction dissolved and bill dismissed with costs.

Thomas Alston *v.* Stephen Outerbridge, from Franklin. In Equity. Injunction made perpetual, upon the complainants reconveying to the defendant's trustee whatever interest he may have derived under the deed from Fenner to him, and surrendering possession.

Jonathan Stephens *v.* Laban Jones, from Cumberland. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

Joab Alexander *v.* John B. Hutchinson, from Iredell. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

John Howell *v.* Martin Elliott, appt. from Rutherford. Judgment affirmed.

Branch Collins *v.* Peter Porter, Ex'r. of Cader Collins, from Wake. In Equity. Referred to the Clerk to take an account, and report to the next term.

John Nesbitt *v.* Hugh Montgomery's Ex'rs, from Rowan. In Equity. Referred to the Clerk to take an account of the consideration money, with interest, up to the present time—deducting the war interest.

Jonathan Chesnire *v.* George Booe and others, from Rowan. In Equity. Bill dismissed, with costs, except as to the costs of the widow, who pays her own.

John Dick *v.* Allen Stoker and others, appts. from Montgomery. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

Ambrose Nelson *v.* Bird Evans, from Rockingham. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

John B. Earle *v.* William Dickson and C. McDowell, admrs. appts. from Burke. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

John Farrar *v.* Philip Alston, from Chatham. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

Philip Sturdivant *v.* William Sturdivant, from Halifax. In Equity. Referred to the Clerk to take an account.

Archibald Fagan *v.* Arthur Newsom, from Davidson. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed and new trial granted.

William Moressy and wife *v.* David Bunting, Sen. from Sampson. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

Sarah B. Carter *v.* Solomon Graves, appt. from Caswell. Appeal dismissed.

John Shamburger, appt. *v.* Alexander Kennedy, admr. from Moore. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed—Rule to set aside the nonsuit discharged.

Margaret McDonald *v.* Kenneth Murchison, from Moore. Rule to set aside nonsuit made absolute.

Redmon Crumpler and others, appts. *v.* The Governor to the use of the State, from Wake.—Judgment of the Superior Court reversed.

Henry Williams *v.* Daniel Wood, appt. from Rowan. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

John L. F. Kirk, and others *v.* T. D. Watts, ex'r. and Josiah Turner, &c. from Orange. In Equity. Bill dismissed without costs—each party paying their own costs.

Josiah Turner and Thomas D. Watts *v.* Cape Fear Navigation Company, and others, from Orange. In Equity. Ordered that this cause be remanded to the Court below—it having been removed to this Court prematurely.

Pasqual P. Ashe *v.* Cape Fear Navigation Company, from Orange. In Equity. Same Order.

Child and Clancy *v.* Cape Fear Navigation Company, from Orange. In Equity. Same Order.

Josiah Turner *v.* Saml. Childs, ex'r. from Orange. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

A. L. Gomez *v.* A. Lazarus, from Cumberland. In Equity. Decree of Sale.

Dempsey Taylor *v.* Ham and Zealous Taylor, from Nash. An abated suit—*scire facias* to the defendants to shew cause wherefore they should not pay costs. "Ordered that each party pay their own costs."

STATE CAUSES.

State *v.* Pender Weeks and Wm. Beggs, appts. from Edgecombe. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

State *v.* Jim, a negro slave, from New Hanover. Judgment arrested.

State *v.* Curtis Orrell, from New Hanover. Judgment arrested.

State *v.* Robert H. Molier, from Buncombe.—Ordered that a Subpœna *duces tecum* issue to the Clerk of the Superior Court.

State *v.* James K. Brown, from Orange. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

The Philadelphia National Gazette states, that after a sermon preached in aid of the Greek fund, by the Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, (formerly pastor of St. John's Church, in this town,) the collection taken up amounted to $372, and two gold rings were found among the cash.

Law of North Carolina.

A friend at Raleigh has politely favored us with a copy of the following act of the last Legislature, a matter of some concern to our town readers:

AN ACT to authorise the Commissioners of Fayetteville to select a Special Justice for said town, and to amend the fifth section of an act, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Be it enacted, &c. That the Commissioners of Fayetteville shall annually select and appoint, from among the body of justices of the county of Cumberland, a special justice for the town of Fayetteville, who shall hold his office for one year; and in case a vacancy should occur in said office during the year, from any cause, they shall be empowered to fill the same, who shall be entitled to receive such fees for his services, as said commissioners may from time to time establish: *Provided*, that he shall not demand or receive any fees from any person residing beyond the limits of Fayetteville.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That such special justice shall qualify as such before the magistrate of police of said town, and shall have power, as clerks of Courts have, to collect his fees by issuing execution therefor.

And whereas doubts have arisen, to whom the collector of the taxes for the said town should strike off any lot or lots, which, upon being set up by him for the town taxes due thereon, will not command a bid for less than the whole; for remedy whereof,

3. *Be it enacted*, That the collector of the taxes for the said town shall have the same power and authority to sell lots and lands in the town of Fayetteville, for the town taxes that may be due thereon, that the sheriffs of the counties have to sell lands for the public taxes: *Provided*, that in selling any lot or lots for the town taxes, he shall set up the whole of the same to be sold to the person who will pay the whole of the taxes assessed thereon, together with the charges for advertising according to law, for the smallest part thereof, and not for the smallest number of acres: *And provided further*, that if no person will bid a smaller quantity than the whole, then the whole of the lot so set up, shall be considered a bid for the commissioners of Fayetteville, and the collector shall strike off the same to them accordingly, subject to the right of redemption by the owner or owners as in other cases; and in case it shall not be redeemed, he or his successor in office shall execute to the commissioners, and their successors in office, for the use of said town, a good and sufficient conveyance of the same.

4. *And be it further enacted*, That the town collector shall be subject to the same rules, regulations, liabilities, and restrictions, in conducting and perfecting such sales, as the sheriffs are in selling lands for the public taxes: and the owner of any lot sold by him, shall have a right to redeem the same in the same manner, and in the same time, that owners of lands sold for public taxes have a right to redeem them: and the purchaser his survey, and the collector shall be bound to make him title thereto, within the time, and after the manner of sheriffs who have sold lands for the public taxes.

5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the ratification thereof.

Another warning!—A man by the name of Major Griffin, died in this city, on Wednesday night last, from the effects of Intemperance. Some person at one of our tippling houses (those pests of society) gave him, as we learn, a quart of liquor, on condition he would drink the whole at one time. He succeeded in getting it down, and soon fell into a profound sleep, from which he never awoke!

Raleigh Register.

We are glad to learn that the Newbern Stage will, in future, perform the journey from this place to Newbern in two days, instead of three; the Stage will leave this city on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 4 o'clock. A stage will leave Newbern for Raleigh, at the same time that the stage departs hence for Newbern.—*Ib.*

Learn eloquence ye noble youths of Rome
It will not only at the bar o'ercome,
Soft speech the people and the Senate move,
But the great end of eloquence is love.

The above lines, although written in olden times and for another people, have a present application; indeed "what was written aforetime, was written for our instruction." We invite a comparison of the text above quoted to the following comment:

"It is mentioned in the Fall River Monitor that about a year ago twenty four young men of that village formed themselves into a debating Society.—Since then, *twenty one* of the number have won their way to *matrimony*."

Royal Condescension and Literary Modesty.—Among a number of late extracts from London papers, inserted in the N. York Gazette, we notice the following:

"At a recent entertainment given to Sir Walter Scott, his Majesty is reported to have requested the worthy Baronet to write the History of George the Third; adding the assurance of free access to all the papers and documents in the Royal Archives. Sir Walter is said to have *declined the honor*, stating at the same time, *his utter inability to do justice to the subject*."

Only think! Sir Walter Scott, the author of the Waverley Novels, the Biographer of Napoleon Bonaparte, declining to write the life of George the Third, assigning as a reason too, his "utter inability to do justice to the subject!" The late King of Great Britain, as we have been informed, was a man well enough in private life; but all the world knows he was a mere blank in politics. Then what was there in the task proposed, to deter the greatest genius of the age from undertaking it? Was it the *magnitude*, or in truth the *littleness* of the subject that startled Sir Walter.—*Pet. Int.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 8, 1827.

No mail north of Petersburg this morning.

Mr. Potter's Speech.—The reader will need no reference to the conclusion of this Speech, which appears in this paper. The subject is one of deep interest; and Mr. Potter, (his extreme warmth out of view,) has treated it in a very handsome manner, divesting his proposition of the air of the ridiculous, with which it was at first generally viewed.

The Cumberland Agricultural Society had their annual meeting at the Court House, on Tuesday evening last. The following officers were elected for the present year:

JOHN A. CAMERON, *President.*
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT, JOHN C. WILLIAMS, } *Vice Presidetns.*
JOSEPH HODGES, *Secretary.*
JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Treasurer.*
LAUCHLIN BETHUNE, ARCH'D MCKAY, JOHN KING, DAN'L MCLEAN, JONATHAN EVANS, N. B. FOLSOM, JOHN ECCLES, } *Stewards.*

The next meeting of the Society will take place at the Court House on the evening of the first Tuesday in the next Superior Court.

Cotton.—We have been favored with the perusal of Liverpool circulars, received by a merchant in this town, dated the 6th and 13th of January, giving detailed statements and comparisons of the import and consumption of cotton in Great Britain, for the last and several preceding years, from which we have in vain endeavored to find a reason to hope for an improvement of prices of this chief staple of the South. Every view of the subject leads to a different conclusion.

The statements shew, that

"The import of cotton into the Kingdom, in 1826, was 580,381 packages against 870,929 in 1825; being a decrease of 240,548 bags; viz. 28,611 American, 137,693 Brazil, 14,898 Demerara, West India, &c., 63,524 Egyptian, and an increase of 4178 E. India.

"The decrease from Brazil, in a great degree, arises from the deficiency of the crop of 1825; and the low price in Europe has, no doubt, been the cause of a part of that crop remaining in the country. The growth of 1826 is represented to be a very abundant one and of good quality and a large supply may be expected from thence this year. The falling off in the import from Egypt we believe, is not from any inability to furnish greater supplies, but, because the inadequate price offers no encouragement; and it is believed the Pacha holds a considerable stock of both old and new Cotton, ready for shipment whenever the markets of Europe offer an inducement. It is not expected that the import from the East Indies will be as large as the past year. The import from Demerara and the West India Islands, the last year, was smaller than for many years past, and an increase from thence may be expected.

"From the large stocks in the Ports of the Continent of Europe, and the abundance of the crop of the United States, a much larger import is expected from thence this year than during the past.

"At the trade [illegible] present low prices, the consumption of Cotton this year is expected to be as large or larger than at any former period: notwithstanding which, we see no disposition among the capitalists to make investments, or in dealers to increase their stocks. It is estimated that spinners now hold 30,000 bags more than at the close of 1825, and from present appearances they are more inclined to diminish than increase their stocks of the raw material."

U. States & Georgia.—In the last Georgia papers we find a letter from Mr. Barbour to Col. Crowell, dated 31st January, directing him to endeavor to gain the consent of the Creeks to dispose of the strip of land claimed by Georgia. He thinks, from information to be relied upon, that this purchase may now be effected. And his expectation is strengthened by the report of a gentleman sent by Georgia among the Indians, who states that they are willing to sell, and only protested against the survey that they might have a claim on the government for remuneration. Could this purchase be effected, and the Indians removed from the limits of Georgia, one great cause of her complaint would be removed.

A letter from Gov. Troup to the Georgia delegation in Congress, is also published. We have room only for the following extract:

"I cannot acknowledge a Power in the United States to bring before its Judicial Tribunals for trial and judgment and punishment, the Governors or Judges or Representatives or other Officers, as such, acting under the authority of the Constitution and laws of the State—Whilst therefore no intention exists to resist the civil authority of the United States, I consider myself bound to afford to officers of Georgia acting under my orders, all the protection I can consistently with the constitution and laws—and I can never admit that wrongs done by officers of the U. States to officers of the State shall not be enquired into and redressed by State Tribunals—I consider all questions of mere sovereignty as matter for negotiation between the States and the United States, until a competent tribunal shall be assigned by the Constitution itself for the adjustment of them. I am not wanting in confidence in the Supreme Court of the United States in all questions falling within their acknowledged jurisdiction—As men, I would not hesitate to refer our cause to their arbitration or umpirage—on an amicable issue made up between the United States and ourselves, we might have had no difficulty in referring it to them as Judges, protesting at the same time against the jurisdiction, and saving our rights of sovereignty. If the U. States will, with or without the consent of Georgia, make a question before the Supreme Court, it will be for the Government of Georgia ultimately to submit or not to the decision of that tribunal; but according to my limited conception, the Supreme Court is not made by the Constitution of the United States the arbiter in controversies, involving rights of sovereignty between the States and the United States. The Senate of the United States may have so considered it, because it has been proposed to make that honorable body itself the arbiter and umpire between them. The States cannot consent to refer to the Supreme Court, as of right and obligation, questions of sovereignty between them and the U. S., because that Court being of exclusive appointment by the Government of the United States, it will make the United States the Judge in their own cause.—This reason is equally applicable to a State Tribunal."

A meeting of the people of Augusta, Geo. was called by the Mayor, at the request of a number of citizens, to be held last week, for the purpose of making a public expression of their opinions on the subject of the late letter and orders of Gov. Troup, in relation to the present controversy between the Government of Georgia and that of the U. States. We believe that Augusta is one of the strong holds of the opposition to Gov. Troup.

Family of Jefferson.—The Legislature of Louisiana has probably followed the noble example of South Carolina, by appropriating $10,000 of stock to the daughter of Mr. Jefferson. In the lower House, a bill to that effect passed unanimously, and it was sent to the Senate, where, also, it was expected to pass unaminously.

At an election held in Tallahassee, (Florida,) on the 21st ult. DAVID OCHILTREE, Esq. (late of Fayetteville, N. C.) was elected Intendant of that city, vice Dr. Charles Haire, who declined a re-election.

Emigration.—A letter from Ashville, in Buncombe county, N. C. to the editor of the Western Carolinian, states, that "during the last four months, the flow of emigration thro' Ashville has surpassed any thing of the kind the writer ever witnessed. It was not uncommon to see eight, ten, or fifteen wagons and carts, passing in a single day, surrounded by groups of little children, who know not from whence they came, or whither they were going. The great body of the emigrants were from the middle or eastern part of this state, wending their way to the more highly favoured climes of the west." A gentleman just from Georgia informs us, that the roads in that direction, also, are thronged with emigrants from North Carolina. What a melancholy picture of distress! Thousands, of all ages, encountering the hardships of a long journey, in such a winter as the past, in hope of finding a fancied land of promise!

Congress.—A list of the acts passed at the session just terminated appears in the National Intelligencer of Saturday last. They are 96 in number, and by far the greater proportion of them are for the relief of private individuals. We shall give a list of the public acts in our next. The Colonial Trade Bill, the most important subject of the session, was lost, we learn, in consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses. The bill to lay heavy duties on Woollens, was not passed, merely for want of time.

The failure of this morning's mail leaves us without the particulars of the closing scene of the session.

From the proceedings of the Senate, in the attempt to elect a Printer to that body, it is evident that the Editors of the National Intelligencer are not in favor among the Opposition, who supported Duff Green, the editor of a violent Jackson paper in Washington. We presume that, in consequence of the refusal to make a third balloting, the printing is left at the disposal of the Secretary of the Senate. It is to be regretted that party spirit has so far the ascendancy in the Senate, that the able and excellent Editors of the Intelligencer. In no other light than as a party man, can the former deserve a moment's consideration, in competition with the latter.

Messrs. McDuffie & Metcalfe.—These two fiery spirits have had a difference about some trifling matter, which had almost produced a duel. It seems that McDuffie made a misstatement in his protest against the proceedings of the Calhoun committee, which Metcalfe felt himself called upon to correct thro' the newspapers, denominating it a 'misrepresentation.' McDuffie replied, that if Metcalfe meant to insinuate that he had made a 'wilful misrepresentation,' the insinuation was a 'wanton and absolute falsehood.' The correspondence was further continued until it produced a challenge from McDuffie, which was accepted. But here a difficulty arose, which broke off the contemplated meeting, and leaves room to hope that the parties will yet 'live to fight another day.' By the 'laws of honor,' regulating such murders, it is well known that the challenged party has choice of weapons, time, &c. Metcalfe, who has no doubt knocked out the eye of many a squirrel in the wilds of Kentucky, determined to fight with the rifle, at the distance of 30 yards. Major Hamilton, McDuffie's friend, peremptorily refused to use the rifle, because, in a former duel, McDuffie's left arm had been broken, so that he could not manage so heavy a weapon; besides, sentiment and usage have assigned the pistol as the appropriate weapon to decide such controversies. Judge Clarke, the friend of Metcalfe, insists upon his right to choose the weapon, and rejects the pistol, because of McDuffie's known dexterity, and his friend's want of it. Hamilton urges, that his friend is equally unskilled in the use of the rifle, but offers to fight with pistols, at any distance, from 20 paces to 1 pace, &c. The other will have nothing but rifles, and proposes that the parties take what is called *a rest*, which Hamilton declines; and there ends the correspondence.

It is worthy of remark, that the letter of Judge Clark, proposing the rifle, and other arrangements, was written and forwarded on *Sunday*.

Sharp Shooting.—In the course of the debate on Mr. Saunders's resolution relative to the printing of the laws, Mr. Buckner, of Kentucky, replied to a remark of Mr. Saunders in the following style of sarcasm and defiance:

Mr. Speaker, I boast of no prowess, nor have I performed any military exploits, upon which to pride myself. How far the gentleman has, in that respect, the advantage of me, others may determine. But, if I be not egregiously deceived, when it shall become the duty of his biographer to favor the world with a sketch of his life, it will require but little effort, and very few lines, to record his military achievements. It is not probable that I shall be disposed to abandon my pursuits of civil life, to essay those of the tented field; but, should I determine to do so, with an intention of acquiring the reputation of having served my country, incurring, however, in the mean time, the least possible risk, I know of no one, in the whole circle of my acquaintance, whom I would more readily select for my leader, than the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. S.) I should feel the most unlimited confidence in his possession, in an eminent degree, of that all-protecting virtue, denominated prudence; and, that he would never lead me, to say the least of it, into unnecessary danger. Let me say, however, to the gentleman, that whatever may be my ability or disposition to meet danger, can only be properly ascertained, when it shall please any to put that disposition to the test.

Mr Saunders said, he felt no disposition, from any thing which had fallen from the gentleman, to have any personal difficulty. He had no inclination to speak of himself, as to what he had done, or was willing to do, during the late war. If it should become his fortune, hereafter, to have a military command, he should not object to the services of the gentleman, as a volunteer, and should consider himself deserving high praise, in imitating the prudence of a Fabius.

We have heard that the matter did not stop here, but that Gen. Saunders finally received a challenge from Mr. Buckner. What sort of a retreat the Gen. made, we have not heard.

Rumor says that a duel was to be fought immediately between Mr. Crump, member of Congress from Virginia, and a Mr. Moore, in consequence of a speech of the latter in the Virginia Legislature, abusing Mr. Randolph.

Communications.

From the Charleston papers, Feb. 27.

POST-OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE, FEB. 24, 1827.

Post Master, Charleston,

Dear Sir—The Southern Mail was left by the Driver this morning, precisely at 11 o'clock, whilst we were in the act of running the chain through the staples of the Portmanteau. The said Driver, acted in a similar manner one day last week—but the Mail was forwarded on horseback and overtook him not a mile from town. No doubt the forfeiture will be exacted, but that does not compensate those who have sustained inconvenience and loss. Respectfully,

JOHN MAC RAE.

MR. HALE: You may judge of our surprise at finding the above letter in the Charleston Courier and Mercury of the 27th ult., when we inform you that the following letter, received on the 1st of February, was handed on that day to the Postmaster in this town, together with a letter from Mr. Tyler, (contractor between Godfrey's Ferry and Georgetown,) in which he informed us, that, having received orders to leave Godfrey's at 6 P. M. he would positively do so, and leave the mail, if it was not there in time. To make our communication more official, we informed Mr. MacRae, by letter, that we had given our drivers orders to leave the Post Office at 11 P. M., being *one hour later* than authorised by the annexed letter of Mr. McLean.

Yours, &c. C. & P. MALLETT.

POST OFFICE DEP'T, 25 JAN'Y, 1827.

Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sirs—I have yours. The Northern Mail is due at Fayetteville at 9 P. M., and the Mail may be distributed in one hour, with suitable means and due exertion; if you are not at the Ferry before 7 P. M., the Mail cannot reach Charleston in time.

Respectfully your ob't.

JOHN McLEAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I have heard it frequently intimated that a subscription [illegible] of which was to be applied to the suffering Greeks. I felt pleased with the object in view and the means for its accomplishment. A project like this, in which sympathy and benevolence are combined, for the assistance of patriotism, will not only elicit the approbation of a community, characterized for its liberality, but will receive the hearty support and co-operation of every individual in it. Properly to appreciate the blessings these people seek, it is only necessary to look to the beneficial results of the institutions, and the happy prerogatives of the citizens of our own republic. To estimate the difficulties and dangers they endure and encounter, we must look back to our own history, and think of the blood we shed to wrest from our oppressors, the dominion which tyranny first imposed and which a succession of years had almost sanctioned. To know their devotedness to the liberation of their country and their heroism, let us look back to the chivalrous and intrepid exploits of their ancestors. The barbarians have usurped a dictation over these christians, and practised a cruelty and oppression altogether unparalleled in the annals of history; while other nations of the earth are enjoying comparative happiness; while some portions of it are exercising the rights and immunities of freemen, Greece, from which first emanated the torch of reason and science, is plunged into an abyss of slavery even more awful than death. The insolent Turk spares neither age, sex, nor condition; infidelity has rendered his heart impregnable to the impulse of every generous feeling. The Greeks, instead of being a great, respectable and a free people, writhe in insignificance, despair and desolation; but the majesty of aspiring dignity is beginning to be imprinted in their every circumstance, in their every situation; and their destiny will be accelerated by the assistance which a free and generous people are able and should be willing to bestow. I am incompetent to describe the intensity of their sufferings, the precariousness of their situation, or the necessity of assistance; but of this I am certain, that every aid, however small, will be acceptable, and every method for the acquirement of the means, similar to the one now in contemplation, laudable.

I conceive enough has already been said in favour of the measure; I will therefore conclude, by expressing a hope, that the energy of those persons who first spoke of the project, will not suffer it to die in oblivion, but will speedily bring it before the public.

A CITIZEN.

DIED,

In this county, on Thursday night last, in the 38th year of his age, ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq. a generous and hospitable man, beloved by numerous relatives and friends.

In Hanover county, Virginia, on the 26th Feb'y, Mrs. MARGARET RUFFIN, the widow of the late William Ruffin, Esq. of Raleigh. In the fall of 1825, she lost, in the short space of four days, her husband and a son; and during the last fall, another son died.

In Philadelphia, on the 25th ultimo, Col. HENRY N. MILLER, of Cheraw, S. C.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Sloop Huntress, Hart, Charleston,
Colombian Brig Maria Anna, Davis, Poto-Cabello,
Schr. Rising Sun, Stone, Boston,
Brig Beaver, Work, Providence,
Schr. Harriet, Pratt, Martinique,
Brig Nancy, Goodrich, Havana.

CLEARED,

Schr. Concord, Staples, Philadelphia,
Br. Brig Cossack, McCurdy, Barbadoes,
Brig William, Twycross, Philadelphia,
Schr. Magnet, Emery, Martinique,
Schr. Sophia Ann, Harward, Philadelphia,
Schr. Lucy Anner, Taylor, Charleston,
Brig Leopard, Hopkins, New York,
Brig Cadmus, White, St. Thomas,
Brig John, Dunlap, Gaudaloupe,
Brig Independence, Hanna, Hull, (England)
Brig Orleans, Hill, Martinique,
Brig Mary, Andros, Havana.

Large Beef.—A gentleman in Orange County, on the waters of Cain Creek, lately killed a Beef, which weighed upwards of 200 pounds to the quarter, and yielded 55 lbs. of Tallow. It was worth to him $60.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	4	5
Brandy, Cogniac -	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple -	do	45	50
Peach -	do	60	75
Bacon -	lb	7	8
Beeswax - -	do	26	27
Butter - -	do	15	20
Bagging - -	yard	20	25
Coffee, Prime Green -	lb	19	
2d & 3d qual. -	do	16	18
Candles, Mould -	do	15	17½
Spermaceti, -	do		34
Cotton - -	100lbs	8	8 65
Corn - -	bushel	70	75
Copperas - -	100lbs		5
Flax - -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough -	bushel		90
Flour, Superfine -	barrel	6	6 50
Fine -	do	5	6
Fish, Herrings (none) -	do		
Mackerel -	do	5 50	6
Mullet -	do	4 50	5
Feathers - -	lb	25	30
Gin, Holland -	gallon	90	1 25
Country -	do	43	45
Ginger - -	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 -	50 feet	4	5
10 by 12 -	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres, -	lb		
West India, -	do		
Iron - -	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal -	lb	3	3 50
Flotant -	do	2 75	3
Lime - -	cask	2 25	2 50
Lard - - -	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting -	do	30	35
Sole -	do	28	30
Bridle -	side	3	4
Lead, Bar -	lb	9	10
Logwood - -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses - -	gallon	32	35
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	7½	8
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles - -	1000	1 50	2
Oats, - -	bushel	50	55
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	18	20
Linseed -	gallon	80	1
Pork - -	barrel		10
Pepper - -	lb	20	22
Pimento - -	do	30	
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's -	Keg	7 50	8
Others -	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead -	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1	1 25
Wind. Island -	do	70	80
New England -	do	50	
Rice - -	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags - -	lb	2	6
Shot - -	Bag	2 75	
Sugar, Mus. Prime -	100 lb	11	12
Common -	do	9	10
Loaf -	lb	20	
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel	85	90
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c. -	do	75	80
Salts, Epsom -	lb	25	30
Glauber -	do	16	18
German -	do	17	18
Salt-petre - -	do	12	15
Tallow - -	do	10	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp. -	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson -	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf -	100 lb	3 25	3 50
Manufactured -	do	5	20
Tin, ⅓ x - -	box	16	18
Verdigris - -	lb	65	
Wheat - -	bushel	1	1 10
Whiskey - -	gallon	45	50
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 86	1 50
Port - -	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga - -	do	80	0

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by Mr. Abel Turner, bearing date Sept. 1, 1826, for certain purposes therein set forth, I will proceed to sell for cash, at the Town House, in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., on TUESDAY, the 27th instant,

One Brick Tenement and Lot,

situated on the South side of Hay Street, Brick Row, fronting said street 20 feet, and running back 150ft. to a 50 feet Alley, and adjoining Jordan Howell and Constant Johnson.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Trustee.*

March 8. 9 3w.

MANAGERS' OFFICES,

RALEIGH and FAYETTEVILLE.

The following numbers were drawn in the Washington City Lottery, First Class—

34—5—9—23—24—26—56—11—55.

Persons holding Prizes should not delay, but furnish themselves with tickets in the following Lotteries, which will be drawn this month. Tickets only Four Dollars.

Delaware State Lottery—6th Class.

60 No. Lottery by Combination.—9 Drawn Ballots.

TO BE DRAWN ON WEDNESDAY.

Whole Tickets $4; Halves 2; Quarters $1.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

Tickets $2 50 only—50 Cents less than Baltimore price.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 10.

To be drawn on Wednesday next, at Baltimore.

Whole Tickets $2 50; Shares in proportion.

Union Canal Lottery, 27th Class,

NEW SERIES—To be drawn at Philadelphia, on the 28th day of March, 1827.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	20,000	is $20,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,945	2,945
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
20		250	5,000
31		100	3,100
102		50	5,100
102		20	2,040
1,632		10	16,320
11,475		5	57,375
13,395	Prizes,		$136,880
20,825	Blanks,		
34,220	Tickets,		

Whole Tickets $5. Shares in proportion,

For sale by

YATES & McINTYRE,

Under Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 8.

POETRY.

STANZAS.—*By Bernard Barton, Esq.*

Nay, tell me not, my dearest,
That Time hath dimm'd thine eye;
Still, still my path thou cheerest,
As in days that are gone by.
Say not thy cheek is faded,
By sorrows, cares, and fears;
That thy brow is somewhat shaded
By the clouds of darker years.
If Time much more had taken,
I could forgive each theft,
While thy heart remain'd unshaken,
And its love for me was left.

I, too, am something older
Than when I met with thee;
But hearts become no colder,
If they are what hearts should be.
Thy own has never alter'd,
As years have o'er me past,
Thy love has never falter'd,
When my brow has been o'ercast;—
Then tell me not of changes,
In cheek, or brow, or hair,—
The love such loss estranges,
Must be lighter far than air.

Though morning's early splendor
May rapture's thrill impart,
The vesper hour, more tender,
Sinks still deeper in the heart.
Though spring be gay with roses,
And summer skies are clear,
Yet Autumn's hand uncloses
The rich harvest of the year.
E'en Age's wintry weather
Inspires no thought of gloom,
In hearts which share, together,
Hopes of spring beyond the tomb.

Poor House & Work House

PROPOSALS for the purchase of one hundred acres of good pine Land, in a healthy situation, within two miles of Fayetteville, and for erecting suitable buildings and improvements for a Poor House and a Work House agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, will be received by the Wardens of the Poor of Cumberland County, until the County Court in March.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Post Office in town, where persons disposed to contract are requested to leave their proposals.

COLIN MAC RAE,
For the Wardens S. T. HAWLEY, } *Committee.*
JOHN MAC RAE,

Febrnary 21.

H. Bradford & Co.,

HAVE just received an additional supply of *DRY GOODS*, which they will sell cheap, wholesale or retail.

Also, 1 pipe pure *HOLLAND GIN*, and 1 pipe of *MADEIRA WINE*, 15 boxes Window *GLASS*. *On the River*, 10 bbls refined Newark CIDER.

In Store, 20 doz. Weeding HOES.

February 21. 7tf.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

15 Hhds. New Orleans sugar,
30 bbls. Cider Brandy,
20 hhds. Molasses,

For sale by CHARLES T. HAIGH.
February 21. 7 2w.

For Sale,

50 Barrels prime Jamaica SUGAR,
20 casks Unslacked Thomas Town LIME,
10 hhds. Molasses,
20 bbls. Irish Potatoes.

JOHN HUSKE.

Feb. 21, 1827—7-3t

The Charleston Observer,

PUBLISHED every Saturday, in the City of Charleston, S. C. on a large imperial sheet, at $3 in advance, or $3 50 at the expiration of three months. This paper has received the approbation of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia; and the names of the Rev. Drs. Palmer, Leland and Henry, and Messrs. McDowell, Buist, White and others are pledged to aid its columns with original matter.

B GILDERSLIEVE, *Editor.*
JOHN MAC RAE, P. M. Fayetteville, *Agent.*
February 14. 6tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
L. FITZHARRIS:

25 Lbs Nutmegs,
21 bbls. Mulletts,
30 do. Rye Whiskey,
9 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

February 14. 6tf.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

I WISH to purchase a young *NEGRO FELLOW*.
THOMAS J. CURTIS.
January 1, 1827. 500tf.

Hawks's Digest.

JUST published and ready for delivery, a *Digest Index* of all the reported cases adjudged in the Courts of North Carolina, from the year 1778, to 1826, by Francis L. Hawks, Esq. Counsellor at Law. Subscribers and purchasers can have copies by applying at Yates & McIntyre's Office under Lafayette Hotel. [*January* 10.—1tf.

Lafayette Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors* recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.
October 25. 90tf.

Blank Bills of Exchange,

OF approved form, just printed and for sale, together with a great variety of other Blanks, at the Observer Office. Feb. 3.

H. Bradford & Co.,

HAVE received by the last Boat, an additional supply of

Dry Goods, Shoes, Cotton Cards, Fur Hats, &c.

And have now on the River, *Bolting Cloths*, 35 *bbls. Cider Brandy*, and some *Dry Goods*.

December 6, 1826.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received, by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and full supply of *India, British, French, German, and American*

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

The greater part of which have been purchased at auction sales, and therefore at the most reduced prices. Also, a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, Groceries, China, Glass, and Queensware,

Of all kinds and qualities. *Shoes and Boots* of every description. The Subscriber constantly remaining in New York, enables him to offer, at all times, every *new, fashionable, and desirable* article.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine this splendid and general assortment of GOODS, which they will certainly find it to their advantage to do, as all will be sold at a very small advance, as usual, for cash only.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25—90-tf

Entertainment,

BY W. CADE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that large and convenient House on Liberty Point, formerly occupied as a tavern by Mr. David Sheppard, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders, on reasonable terms and with the utmost regard to their comfort. His large and convenient Stables (well known as the Livery Stables) will be supplied with the best Provender, and attended by careful Ostlers He solicits the patronage of the public.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 91tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Committee to whom is confided the care of this Institution, have resolved to let out the buildings to some competent and efficient Teacher, who will take upon himself the entire management of the Academy on his own account.

The buildings are large and commodious, and calculated both for a Male and Female Department.

The Children of the town are numerous—the local advantages for a flourishing Academy are great, and well calculated to invite pupils from abroad; and, as there is now no private Grammar School in the place, the present appears to be a favorable time for an individual to embark in the conduct of the Seminary on his own responsibility. It is believed that the profits of the Institution thus managed would reward the undertaker amply for his labor and enterprise.

Any person wishing the situation will apply by letter (post paid) to the Subscriber without delay.

H. POTTER, *Pres't of the Committee.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97 tf

☞ The Committee are desirous to give the use of the Buildings to some person or persons who will keep up a temporary School, until the Academy shall be put upon a permanent footing. Application as above.

To Rent,

STORE HOUSE on Green Street, lately apply to

November 29. 95tf.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper,
Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides*.

H. G. NELSON.
Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices; among which are, viz.:

Cloths & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, brown green and olive, fine and common assorted,
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang-up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, purple, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 5 4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings,
Muslins, Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Cambrics and Cambric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
——— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hoziery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and half do
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vices, carriage and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Knives, Iron, Steel and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and odd tops to sell) Kettles, &c.

An assortment of SHOES,

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees,
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES,

Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.

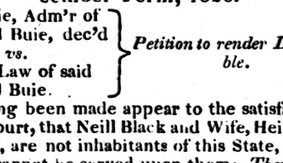
H. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 14, 1826. 83tf.

Insurance against Fire, &c.

P. J. TILLINGHAST,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods thereincontained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.

Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.



THE subscriber, at his Store in Market Square, has lately received a supply of first quality *CALF SKINS*, and will receive orders for Mens' and Ladies' fine *BOOTS & SHOES*, made to measure, and warranted of the best workmanship.

He has also just received an extensive addition to his stock of Shoes, making the assortment complete.

Also, sides Sole Leather,
Wax'd and grain Upper Leather,
Lining and Binding Skins,
a quantity of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia bristles, shoe Punches, heel Ball, Brads, &c. &c.

W. L. HAWLEY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1826.

Neill Buie, Adm'r of Malcolm Buie, dec'd
vs.
Heirs at Law of said Malcolm Buie.
} *Petition to render Real Estate liable.*

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of this Court, that Neill Black and Wife, Heirs of said deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, and that process cannot be served upon them: *Therefore ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer, printed in Fayetteville, that the said Neill Black and Wife appear and answer or demur, on or before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, or this petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard exparte. Test,

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Price of adv. $2 10.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1826.

Neill Buie, Adm'r of Arch'd Buie, dec'd
vs.
Heirs at Law of said Arch'd Buie.
} *Petition to render Lands liable.*

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JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Price of adv. $2 10.

To Rent,

THE PLANTATION formerly belonging to John Shaw, adjoining the North Eastern section of the town.

JOHN MAC RAE,
Guardian of Catharine Shaw.

Storage of Cotton.

COTTON will be received on *STORAGE*, at our Warehouses in Town or Campbellton.

JOHN LIPPITT & CO.
December 5, 1826. 96tf.

Just Received,

And for sale at the Auction Store of Subscriber,

3 Doz. Seal Skin Boots,
118 pair Shoes,
75 pair Brogans,

L. FITZHARRIS.

December 6.—96tf.

Lost,

SOME time last summer, supposed to have been delivered to some person by mistake from one of my boats, three ANVILS, marked T. L. C. If they have been delivered to any merchant, by mistake, they will please to make it known to

DUNCAN THOMPSON.
January 17, 1827 —'2tf.

Saddlery, Leather, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has just received an elegant assortment of *SADDLERY* and *LEATHER*, which he will sell at reduced prices, for *CASH* or approved paper, viz.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles
Plated & Tinned Bridles
Martingales and Halters
Saddle Bags and Valices
Bridle Filings, Trunks
Gig Harness
Coach, Gig, and Twig Whips
Plated, Brass & Japanned Harness Mounting
Plated Bitts and Stirrup Irons
Plated Spurs
Do Gig Handles
Do do Bands
Do do Joints
Do do Knobs
Plated Moulding & Tuft Nails
Saddle Trees and Cut Tacks
Straining, Cotton, and Worsted Webs
Skirting, Harness, Bridle Sole & Upper Leather
Hog, Sheep, & Calf Skin
Blue, black, and red Morocco Skins
Liquid & Paste Blacking
Black Varnish
Horse and Shoe Brushes
Hearth and Dusting do.
Scrub and Window do.
Cloth and Crumb do.
Paint and Hat do.

ALSO,

A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Drab and Black *HATS*, of various qualities, which will be sold very low, either at retail or by the dozen.

JOSEPH SNIVELY.
Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
January 10, 1827. 1tf.

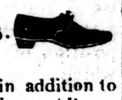
John Lippitt & Co.,

Offer for sale, for *CASH or PRODUCE:*

10 Hhds Muscovado Sugar
55 bbls. do do
90 bags Cuba Coffee
150 kegs cut Nails assorted sizes
30 boxes No. 10 cotton Cards
75 pieces cotton Bagging
25 bbls N. E. Rum
15 do Gin
50 do Apple Brandy
10 do Malaga Wine.

November 8. 92tf.

Boots and Shoes.



THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy five Packages* of Boots and Shoes, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.

October 25. 90tf.

C. & P. MALLETT

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted,
German, Cast, English, and American Steel,
CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Boxes; Cut Nails,

Together with their usual supply of

GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY, which, with a large and general assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, makes their stock unusually complete.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. Country Produce at full market prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,
12 Hhds. Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 do Apple Brandy.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him in any shape, to make immediate payment. The great indulgence heretofore extended, with other circumstances, makes it necessary to have recourse to legal steps, indiscriminately, against those neglecting to comply with this notice.

Mr. A. Campbell is authorized to collect and grant discharges on account of H. CAMPBELL.
September 27, 1826. 86tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has just received a *splendid supply* of *DRY GOODS*, which he is prepared to sell by wholesale and retail at very reduced prices for cash only. Merchants from the country will certainly find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His stock consists in part of the following, viz.

Extra superlative black and blue Cloths
Super. do do do
Medium and common black, blue, olive, claret, drab and mixed do
Blue, black, drab and scarlet Cassimeres
Blue, black and mixed Sattinets
Fearnots, Plains and Paddings
Tartan cloak Plaids and blue Camlets
Green bocking Baize and green Flannel
Caroline Plaids and ditto ombre Stripes
Super black Bombazines
Rich black, blue, brown, orimson and drab figured 4-4 printed Rattinets
11-4, 10-4, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Rose Blankets
4 and 3 point do. and Duffel do.
Cashmere Shawls and Points, a variety
White and red Flannels
Scots and domestic Carpeting
Superb Merino square and long Shawls
Cashmere Hdkfs., various colours
Super and low priced black worsted Hose
Men's lambswool Hose and half do
Nett Frocks and woollen Gloves
Extra rich Foilinet, Swansdown and Merseilles vesting
Super and common 6-4 Cambrics
Satin stripe, white and colored do
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 Cambric Dimity
Do 6-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 book and mull Muslins
Super rich and low priced figured Swiss Muslins
Plain Swiss and tambored book do
Rich Swiss and French wrought Points
Swiss Capes and Tippets
Victory white Robes
Super Sea Island and low priced Shirtings
4-4 & 3-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings
4 4 Imitation Plaids and 4-4 Apron Checks
Washington and linen Bedticks
Fancy cambric Prints, a great variety
4-4 & 3 4 Furniture Chintz
SILKS.—Black Nankin and colored Crape Robes
Plain black Gros de Naps and Tafletas
Rich black figured Gros de Naps and Levantines
Black Sattins and Sarsenets
Super ombre Gros de Naps, all colors and shades
White, green, mazarine blue, sky blue and straw colored Florences
Rich Simile's, various shades and colors
Black and green French Crape
Black Gauzes, a variety
Black and colored silk Vestings
Black and white silk Hose
Rich printed long shawls and Shades
Silk and Zelia Hdkfs., all colors
White gauze Veils and crape Leice
Gauze Robes, all colors
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols
Black Barcelona and Bandanna Hdkfs.
Rich feather edge, wove and embossed Ribbons, variety
Taffeta Ribbons, all colors
Watch and Belt do
Black and assorted sewing Silk
Wide and narrow bobinet Lace and Lace Veils
Thread Laces and thread Cambrics
Long Lawns and thread cambric Hdkfs.
4-4 Irish Linens
7-4 & 9-4 table Diaper
10-4 Irish Sheetings
Hessians and brown Toweling
Brown Holland, colored Cambrics and Buckram
White and printed Bed Spreads
Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet Ribbons
Black Ostrich Feathers
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Bandboxes, Wreaths and Flowers
Men's and women's Cloaks
Ladies' Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Do Leather Shoes and Pumps
Long white kid and silk Gloves
White and black horse skin do.
Beaver and colored kid do
Men's fashionable Hats
Nett and Webb Suspenders
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Clark's spool and floss Cotton
Imitation tuck and front Combs
Black, and white brown patent Thread
Bonnet Bows, &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.
October 25, 1826. 99tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

800 Bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder,
7 Hhds. Green Coffee,
5 do. Sugar,
35 Tierces, } New Orleans Molasses,
50 Barrels, }
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
20 Boxes Cotton Cards.

January 31. 4tf.

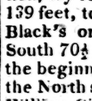
Notice.

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock in trade to Messrs. G. Deming and H. McLean, has appointed Mr Jno. A. Matthews his agent and attorney in fact, during his absence, who is fully authorized to settle and collect all debts due him, and grant discharges. All persons indebted must come forward immediately and pay the same, or their accounts will be given to an officer for collection.

A. BAILEY.
January 10.

Planter's Hotel,

CHERAW, S. C.



THIS House is now opened, by the subscriber, for the reception of Company. *Regular Boarders* as well as *Travellers*, will find at this Establishment, comfortable accommodations JOHN S. STINEMETZ.
Cheraw, December 14. 1826. 98tf.

Hats! Hats! Hats!

New Establishment.

THE subscriber has opened a *HAT STORE* exclusively, next door west of the Cape Fear Bank, where he offers for sale for cash, an extensive assortment of HATS of every description, such as Beaver, Roram and Castors, men's and boys'; a few Seal, Fur, and Cloth Caps, a superior article; also, Hatters' Trimmings.

The establishment will be kept up in first style, and Country Merchants may rely on getting a complete assortment, on the most reasonable terms.

500—3m E. B. BAILEY.

Equity Sale.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable the Court of Equity, in and for the County of Cumberland, in the suit in said Court depending, wherein John G. Coster is complainant and Rich'd S. Hackley is defendant, there will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday the 2d day of April next, by the Master of said Court, the following Lots of Land:

A moiety of a Lot of Land held in common with John Clark of Fayetteville, on the South side of Hay Street, beginning at the upper corner of the lower row of brick buildings near the foot of Hay Mount, thence up Hay Street to the end of the stone foundation, say forty feet, thence South 20½ degrees West 139 feet, to a Street 30 feet wide, separating it from Black's or Flack's line, thence along said Street, South 70½ degrees East forty feet, thence direct to the beginning Also, all that other Lot of Land on the North side of Hay Street, beginning at a stake on William Gillespie's line, running thence South 15 degrees West 94 feet 4 inches, to a stake on Hay Street, thence on said street North 70 West 30 feet to a stake, then North 15 East 94 feet 4 inches direct to the beginning Also, all that other Lot known as No. 48 in Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, according to the plan of said Town, with improvements upon the same; the said Lot containing half an acre.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under 100 dollars cash, all over that sum, in three equal instalments of 3, 6, and 9 months from date of sale, to be secured by notes negotiable at all or any of the Banks in Fayetteville, with such securities as the Master shall approve of. On compliance with the terms of sale, the said Master will execute and deliver sufficient deeds to the purchasers respectively

WILLIAM F. STRANG, *C. M. E.*
February 5, 1827. 5ts.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro man who calls his name *SAM*, and says he belongs to Charles Connier, of Sumter District, South Carolina. He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and of a dark complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.

THOS. K. MORISEY, *Jailer.*
January 30, 1827. 5tf.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Returns of Militia Captains.

BLANK Forms of the Annual Return of Captains of the N. Carolina Militia, for sale at this Office, where all the Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, are kept constantly on hand, or will be printed on the shortest notice. All descriptions of Job and Book Printing neatly executed. *Oct* 9.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson county, N. C., a Negro Man who calls his name ARCHY, and says he belongs to *James Wi*, of Sumpter District, S. C. He is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, and of a yellow complection. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORRISSY, Jailor.
Nov. 18, 1826—95 tf

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.
Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.